

FOR SECRETARY OF STATE,
JAMES S. ATTON,
OF Marion County.

FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL,
JOSEPH RISTINE,
OF Franklin County.

FOR TREASURER OF STATE,
MATTHEW L. BRETT,
OF Daviess County.

FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL,
OSCAR B. BORD,
OF Boone County.

FOR SUPERVISOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,
MILTON B. HOPKINS,
OF Clinton County.

Two Facts.
The Cincinnati Commercial says that "two facts demand the utmost exertion in our military operations—the enormous cost of the war, and the coming heated term in the Southern climate. It will not do for the war to drag through the summer. The decisive work must be done quickly."

Abolitionism Aiding the Rebellion.

A very intelligent military officer, who has been in the service in Western Virginia, Kentucky and Tennessee, and who has taken pains to advise himself as to the sentiment of the people in those sections of the country, expressed to us his conviction that abolition legislation in the present session of Congress had done and was doing more efficient work in fostering disunion in the South, to widen the breach between the two sections, than all the efforts of the secession leaders and the rebel armies. The increasing agitation of the negro question in Congress for party purposes, culminating as it has in the passage of the bill for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia by the Senate and Mr. Lincoln's resolution favoring general emancipation, is weakening not only but is destroying the confidence of the Union men of the South in the declarations and pledges of Congress that the war was to be prosecuted alone for the restoration of the Union, without interference with or intention to impair the constitutional rights and institutions of the States. No practical good can be accomplished in the present state of public sentiment by the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia. It will not give freedom to a slave, except the infirm and worthless, and they will be some charge upon the government for their support if emancipated. And this is but the initiatory measure among the series which will be adopted by the present dominant party for the freeing of negroes and thus strengthening rebellion. The people of the Northern States do not want a horde of free negroes thrown upon them, neither are they willing to be taxed to "ransom" the worthless portion of that population. The true policy of the Government is to let the negro alone, to cease the agitation of the slavery question, and prosecute the war for the restoration of the Union, without reference to its effect upon the servile race. In a word the best way to destroy secessionism is to put down Abolitionism. If the people of the South can be assured that non-interference with slavery by Congress in either State or Territory is the settled policy of the Government, secessionism will disappear like the dew before the morning sun. But if Abolition legislation prevails in Congress, we may overrun the South by our armies, but we shall only cast down a hostile people ready to turn upon us whenever the opportunity offers, and the attempt to keep them in subjection will probably result in national bankruptcy. Abolitionism developed secession, Abolitionism is now aiding rebellion, and we cannot hope for peace and Union until this originating cause of our national troubles is deprived of its power to do further mischief.

The Rebel Army of the Southwest.

The Louisville Journal of Friday contains the following information in reference to the condition and situation of the rebel army near Corinth:

The whole nation is now waiting, in almost breathless expectation, the inevitable conflict soon to take place at or near Corinth, in Mississippi. The thought of it is in all minds and hearts, and speculations in regard to it are upon all lips. Ordinary events and even military victories of our arms seem to have little or no power to excite men's attention.

For our own part, we anticipate a victory at Corinth, a victory great enough to crush all semblance of life out of the rebellion, but it is not to be honest to deny that we have apprehensions as to the result. Most assuredly there are grounds for very grave apprehensions, and ours would be infinitely greater than they are but for our deep confidence in the skill of our Generals and the glorious spirit of the armies they lead, and our trust, almost a religious trust, in the justice of our country's cause and the justice of heaven.

If our armies win this victory, they must win it against great and fearful odds. All the advantages are against them. Beyond question their enemies much outnumber them. General Grant's army is estimated at about 40,000 men, with sixty thousand men, the sine of the rebel army of the Potomac, and the last intelligence is that Gen. Price, strongly reinforced, has been ordered there, thirty five or forty thousand men. And besides he has had an opportunity for many weeks to fortify his position, naturally one of the strongest in the whole country, by throwing up breastworks, constructing entrenchments, digging trenches and having every other means of defense, which, in the exercise of the most unrivalled science and tact as a military engineer, he could devise. Add to all this that he has just as many and just as big pieces of artillery as he desired, planted there by hundreds in position for raking with terrible effect every approach.

To encounter this mighty army possessing all these immense advantages, we have an army much inferior in numbers, without fortifications, and with no artillery to compare with the multitude with the heavy siege guns of the enemy. Therefore we have spoken of the odds on the enemy's side as great and fearful, and therefore have said that we are not without anxiety and apprehension, deep and even painful anxiety and apprehension, as to the result. Still our hopes are greater than our fears. Our confidence is in the invincibility of the arms of the Union, in the heart and strength of the Union, in the thought that by one grand blow of rebellion and the bloody monster of rebellion and give peace and joy and prosperity to the greatest nation of all the earth.

The Alleged Conspiracy in Michigan.

In the debate which we published, which took place in Congress, in the existence of a conspiracy against the Government in Michigan, it will be seen that Mr. Chandler stated that "to his certain knowledge the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan had succeeded in getting a large number of the most traitors in the United States into the Federal army, and they are there now." A large number of traitors in the United States; not one, or two, or twenty, but a large number, and Mr. Chandler knows who they are, and yet he allows them to remain where they can blight the counsels of the brave. Why has he not denounced them long since? Why has he not exposed them to the infamy they so richly deserve? He has the certain knowledge of their treason, he knows that they are plotting the ruin of the country. It is within his power to bring them to punishment, and yet he lets them remain in the Federal army, without denouncing him, an accomplice, an accessory after the fact.

We think this speech of Senator Chandler ought to be thoroughly examined, and it is to be hoped there is a conspiracy against the Government in Michigan, let us know it. Let it be ferreted out and exposed, and let the leaders be brought to the most condign punishment. If there is such a society, the last should be known. What is the influence? Upon whom was it exerted? Who are the men thus foisted upon the Government? All this Mr. Chandler "knows," and has known for a long time, according to his own statement, and yet this is the first time he has informed the country that he had any knowledge upon the subject. We insist it is time this matter was investigated. These charges are constantly made against Democrats, who can do nothing but demand of their accusers the evidence, or investigation and trial. They dare not give either, because they know it is a fraud and a lie, concocted by themselves for political purposes.

The all the prosecuting officers, the Federal and State governments, and the houses of Congress are in the hands of the Republicans. Why don't they prosecute? Why don't they arrest and examine somebody? They do not do it. Again we challenge them to prove their charges.

Mr. Chandler is a Senator; he is a prominent member of the "committee on the conduct of the war," quite appropriately termed the "smelling committee." Why has he not attended to these traitors before? There is but one possible solution for this inexcusable conduct. Charity might plead that he was drunk when he made that speech, and was, therefore, talking at random. If not that, then, he must have been utterly misled. He and his friends must take one of the other horn of this dilemma, for no one who knows Mr. Chandler will for a moment believe that if he knew what he says he has known for so long a time he would have kept silent until now. Again, we challenge them to the investigation.

The Alleged Conspiracy in Michigan.

The foregoing comments upon the charge from high sources that treasonable secret associations exist in Michigan will apply with equal force to Indiana. The Republican central organ in this State has over and over asserted that similar associations existed in this State, and this information it professed to give of its own knowledge. It even goes so far as to state that the names of the conspirators are known. The object of the Journal and the Republican leaders making these charges is to create the impression that Democrats have gotten up treasonable secret leagues. The demand has been made time and time again for the evidence of the existence of these associations and the names of those who belong to them.

Washington Items.

We copy the following items from Washington correspondence of the press:

ANTI-ABOLITION SENTIMENT IN THE WEST.
A prominent gentleman, and a Republican office holder, who has just returned from Cincinnati and other Western points, reports a general disposition among the anti-Abolition sentiment in all quarters of the West since the Wendell Phillips riot in Cincinnati. He says violent denunciations of Phillips and all of his kind are heard among all classes, and that threats are made against the Abolition members of Congress that, if they show themselves before the people of the West, they will fare worse than Wendell Phillips did. This feeling, he reports, is based on the popular repugnance to "negro equality," towards which the Abolitionists are supposed to be tending, no white man being so poor in his own esteem as not to feel himself "better than a nigger."

THE ABOLITION OF SLAVERY IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.
Some of the radical portion of Congress begin to manifest a little uneasiness at the heated haste with which the project of abolishing slavery in the District of Columbia has been pressed. It is evident that it will not produce the emancipation of a single negro, except such worthless ones as the owners would be glad to get rid of, but the simple agitation of the subject has already had a very deleterious influence upon the free negro population, and instigated an insupportable lawlessness among them which forces itself upon the attention of many who were at first carried away with the idea of abolishing slavery in the Federal capital. It is rapidly becoming apparent that the prosecution of this scheme will do more to make the city of Washington a rendezvous of the most worthless class of population, and will be regarded by the whole country as an

If the Journal man has such evidence and fails to communicate it, so that the guilty parties may be punished, he is thereby aiding and abetting treason. He is no better than a receiver of stolen goods—in fact just as much worse as the crime of treason is higher and more infamous than that of larceny. But there is no such evidence. The charges that such associations exist in Indiana or elsewhere in the Western States are manufactured out of whole cloth, to advance partisan and political purposes. The motive, too, in making them is malicious—devilish, and no punishment can be too severe for the men who have hearts wicked and corrupt enough thus to slander their neighbors and libel whole communities—for it is a gross libel upon any community to charge it with tolerating organized conspiracy against the government. The political profligates who invent those vile slanders will find out that they will return to plague them.

The Case of Secretary Smith.

We find the following intimations affecting the integrity of the Cabinet officer from Indiana in our exchanges. The New York Sun of Friday says:

The World intimates that there is something wrong in the Department of the Interior, presided over by the above official, and this intimation is partially confirmed by the Commercial. It is probably true. To those conversant with the antecedents of the Secretary, merchants in the iron trade particularly, and other branches generally, the appointment of Secretary Smith was a mystery, and they expected anything but what in hand would speedily become one. A prominent Senator returned from Washington in the latter part of the week, and was not only a true honest man in the Administration, and that was President Lincoln. This was before Stanton's appointment.

The Chicago Times remarks upon the same subject:

"Grave and probably valid charges are urged against the Secretary of the Interior," says the New York World. "For improper speculations and other malfeasance in office," says another apostle of the "great cause of human freedom" has polluted his fingers. Carry out the deed. There will be a long row of coffins pretty soon.

Rumors of the above character have been afloat for some weeks. For the honor of Indiana, as well as his own, we hope Mr. Smith will be able to vindicate himself from these grave charges of official malfeasance.

Island Ten.

A correspondent writing under date of the 2d inst. from Island Ten says:

Our chronic illness was relieved yesterday by a hope that something is about to happen. The hope is based on preparations, visible and supposed, and upon actual occurrences. We believe that we are on the eve of a fight, but we have believed the same thing so many times, without any definite result, that we have come to lose faith in the future.

A bold exploit was achieved by our troops on Tuesday night. A party of soldiers from Col. Buford's command, about fifty in number, went down the river in yawl boats, and entered the upper battery in the rebel fortifications, spiking the guns and escaping without any loss. There were four 64-pounders and one 120-pounder in the battery. The rebels expected that the latter being the guns that have thrown all the shot that have reached us. The battery was guarded by a small detachment of rebel soldiers, who fired on the boats and fled without any further resistance. The guns were spiked with round files, and were probably rendered useless, as the operation of removing the spiking is a very difficult one and cannot be performed at all without the proper tools.

Did fact that the battery, against which the whole strength of our fleet was directed, was so little injured as to be in readiness for action, argues that we have done them as little damage as we have done us. We have had reports of our achievements in dismounting rebel batteries, and it has been perfectly silent for a week or two, have had some reason to believe them. It appears, however, that we did them very little harm, and that our random bombardment of the last two weeks was of little consequence that they made no reply at all.

Firing was quite brisk yesterday. The mortars opened with frequency, and the rebels made some energetic reply that they have designed to give during the siege. Their balls fell thick and fast around the gunboats, but nobody was hurt. It would be a great relief if somebody would condescend to become a sacrifice on the altar of the institution. This galling slavery, because of time, and burning powder night and day, without anybody being hit, is very dull business.

Sickness is increasing greatly and is destined to become a serious matter with our army. The prevailing complaint is dysentery, or "salt dials," malarial and drinking river water. Everybody is coming down with it. The men suffer greatly and are fast filling the hospitals. The officers are equally exposed, and of the corps of newspaper correspondents, one of the best, has escaped the contagion in more or less severe form. The weakening effect of the malarial fever is not to be imagined. It is virulent in its attacks and makes quick work of the victim. A few days continue makes it a chronic complaint, and the fever sets in, and if life is saved it is only by means of suffering and weakness. It is destined to prove the scourge of the Northern Army. There are five thousand men from Gen. Grant's army in the Cairo and Mound City hospitals from this malarial fever.

Gen. Pope is in motion, and we are in hopes to hear something decisive from him in a short time. Active preparations are made in the fleet, which argues important matters in hand, and we can only receive the co-operation of the land forces, a battle will immediately occur. Without that, things must remain in statu quo.

From the N. Y. Sun (Republican).

The Port Royal Negroes.

The opportunity of testing the relative merits of free negro and slave labor now furnished on a large scale at Port Royal and Beaufort was too tempting to be neglected by the advocates of the former system, and, as our readers have been advised, a number of male and female missionaries from New York and Boston proceeded at once to the scene of operations, and are now engaged in developing their favorite theories. But sufficient time, perhaps, has not yet elapsed to pronounce as to the success or failure of the project, but we have data to warrant the conclusion that the experiment is already in progress in consequence of the excess of zeal over practical knowledge in the parties engaged in the cause.

It must be confessed that the difficulties were weighty and numerous. The plantations were desolated of provision, and the freedmen were in any way objectionable, the freedmen would offer a prescription which is perfectly reliable and safe, and which has been prescribed in various parts of the Old World for the past century. Although this article is very cheap and simple, yet it has been put up in half rationals, and sold very extensively at the exorbitant price of 25 cents per bottle, the undersigned proposes to furnish a recipe for the preparation of a perfect safeguard, at any drug store for the trifling sum of 25 cents per year. Any physician or druggist who will send to the undersigned, thousands of testimonials can be procured of its efficacy. Sent to any part of the world on receipt of \$1, by address—

Dr. J. D. DYER, P. O. Box, No. 2353, New Haven, Connecticut. a1y22-dw-7c

Candidates.

SAMUEL P. MARTINDALE will be a candidate for Constable of Court township at the ensuing election.

EDWARD DAVIS will be a candidate for Constable at the ensuing April election.

OLIVER KEELY will be a candidate for Constable at the ensuing April election.

DAVID HUGHES will be a candidate for Constable at the ensuing April election.

JOSEPH COLLEY will be a candidate for Constable at the ensuing April election.

LEVI B. WILLIAMSON will be a candidate for Township Trustee at the ensuing April election.

JOHN H. FRAZIER will be a candidate for Constable at the ensuing April election.

JAMES TURNER is a candidate for re-election to the office of Township Trustee.

REV. E. WHITTEN will be a candidate for Trustee of Court township, at the approaching April election, subject to the votes of the people. feb-12c

ACENT.

George F. Worthington, AGENT FOR **MILITARY CLAIMS,** NO. 434 THIRTEENTH STREET, ONE DOOR FROM F. Washington City.

TESTIMONY.

Having been engaged for a number of years in the settlement of such claims in one of the Government offices, from which he has withdrawn, and to conduct his business elsewhere, and to all others having claims against the Government. Probably no man has a more thorough knowledge of War Claims than Mr. W., and for special integrity, he has a superior.

T. S. EVERETT, Captain, Adj. General's Dept. apr-12m

DISSOLUTION.

Dissolution.—The partnership heretofore existing under the firm of Beebe & Hays, in this day dissolved by mutual consent. G. W. Hays is authorized to collect all debts due to said firm, and to execute all contracts made by them.

G. W. HAYS.

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reputation is firmly established. He may be seen at all hours of the day, mounted on one of the Quartermaster's horses, gaily capering about the village, while Mrs. F. and some of the best looking ladies are enjoying themselves hugely in riding along in a carriage, drawn by two of the Quartermaster's horses. The missionary circles are also divided by the old troubles. After long and able studies, the relative superiority of the ladies from Boston and New York has not been decided. There is a great deal of hard talk between the respective cliques, and some little feeling has been manifested by both sides. As the contest progresses, the combatants grow warmer and warmer in expressing their opinions of the other, and the dissemination promises to rend the band in twain, break up the party and so dispirit both sides that all will go home. You see the Boston people having brought their double refined Boston ideas with them, cannot possibly see how some of the New York ladies who have been respectable milliners and dressmakers in the grave and important duties of teaching the contraband to read and write; and believing, as they do, that only in the modern Athens can one acquire those peculiar qualities of mind and habit necessary for the successful prosecution of a teacher's duties among the contrabands, they cannot credit the report that the New York ladies can be so inane or presumptuous as to dare attempt anything in that line. Hence the row. One of the ladies said in favor of the missionaries from Gotham. They come without receiving a cent of pay from any society, while the Boston ladies receive a stated salary, liberal and certain. And I am sure the ladies from New York, although a little on the conservative side, are fully as well prepared for the work as those from the Orient. Still, Boston rules the roost.

The prospects for a cotton crop during the approaching season are not good, in consequence of the delay in preparing the seed of stock and tools. Mr. Price, the government agent, had sent to New York for tools, but it was doubtful if the exertions of those new at the business would raise more than enough cotton, the first year, to pay the expense of its cultivation.

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A correspondent writing under date of the 2d inst. from Island Ten says:

Our chronic illness was relieved yesterday by a hope that something is about to happen. The hope is based on preparations, visible and supposed, and upon actual occurrences. We believe that we are on the eve of a fight, but we have believed the same thing so many times, without any definite result, that we have come to lose faith in the future.

A bold exploit was achieved by our troops on Tuesday night. A party of soldiers from Col. Buford's command, about fifty in number, went down the river in yawl boats, and entered the upper battery in the rebel fortifications, spiking the guns and escaping without any loss. There were four 64-pounders and one 120-pounder in the battery. The rebels expected that the latter being the guns that have thrown all the shot that have reached us. The battery was guarded by a small detachment of rebel soldiers, who fired on the boats and fled without any further resistance. The guns were spiked with round files, and were probably rendered useless, as the operation of removing the spiking is a very difficult one and cannot be performed at all without the proper tools.

Did fact that the battery, against which the whole strength of our fleet was directed, was so little injured as to be in readiness for action, argues that we have done them as little damage as we have done us. We have had reports of our achievements in dismounting rebel batteries, and it has been perfectly silent for a week or two, have had some reason to believe them. It appears, however, that we did them very little harm, and that our random bombardment of the last two weeks was of little consequence that they made no reply at all.

Firing was quite brisk yesterday. The mortars opened with frequency, and the rebels made some energetic reply that they have designed to give during the siege. Their balls fell thick and fast around the gunboats, but nobody was hurt. It would be a great relief if somebody would condescend to become a sacrifice on the altar of the institution. This galling slavery, because of time, and burning powder night and day, without anybody being hit, is very dull business.

Sickness is increasing greatly and is destined to become a serious matter with our army. The prevailing complaint is dysentery, or "salt dials," malarial and drinking river water. Everybody is coming down with it. The men suffer greatly and are fast filling the hospitals. The officers are equally exposed, and of the corps of newspaper correspondents, one of the best, has escaped the contagion in more or less severe form. The weakening effect of the malarial fever is not to be imagined. It is virulent in its attacks and makes quick work of the victim. A few days continue makes it a chronic complaint, and the fever sets in, and if life is saved it is only by means of suffering and weakness. It is destined to prove the scourge of the Northern Army. There are five thousand men from Gen. Grant's army in the Cairo and Mound City hospitals from this malarial fever.

Gen. Pope is in motion, and we are in hopes to hear something decisive from him in a short time. Active preparations are made in the fleet, which argues important matters in hand, and we can only receive the co-operation of the land forces, a battle will immediately occur. Without that, things must remain in statu quo.

From the Chicago Tribune, 2d.

What Lincoln Said.

After the President's emancipation message of March 6th had been sent to Congress, a large delegation of Bostonians waited on him at the White House to reiterate their protest forth various objections, and insisted that he must recede from the position which he had assumed. Mr. Lincoln listened patiently to all they had to say, and then replied substance as follows: Gentlemen, the difference between your views and mine consists in this: You *love slavery*, and, therefore, desire to have it protected, strengthened and extended, as a good and desirable institution. Now, slavery is wrong, because I believe it to be *wrong*. Therefore I think it should be restricted, discouraged, and the support of the government withdrawn from it; and what term can be done, constitutionally, towards terminating it, ought to be applied. Hence, I am commended to Congress the adoption of a joint resolution that the United States ought to co-operate with any State which may take steps for its abolition. And as all parts of the country are responsible for the existence and tolerance of slavery among us, I suggested on grounds of equity that pecuniary aid on the part of the United States should be rendered to the emancipation of such a change of system. I hope, gentlemen, that on mature reflection you will consent to lend me your influence to bring about a result that, in my judgment, would redound greatly to the happiness and prosperity of the border States, and do much towards saving and perpetuating the Union.

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